SENATOR LAMAR. The Washington Critic is right when says that "whenever the South, through the agency of the Democratic party, begins to talk about retiring her Lamars from the ouncils of the nation the importance of the natter traverses State lines and becomes of general concern," But has the Democratic party, or any considerable portion of it, talked, or even entertained the idea, of retiring Lamar? We think not; and we believe that when the result of the approaching election in Mississippi is known it will found that a majority of the members of the Legislature elected will be for reelecting Lamar to the place which he has filled so acceptably and with so much advantage to his constituents and country generally. There is no Mississippi now in public who can take his place-no man who has had anything like his experience no man with an ability comparable to his, or who can speak to the Union with so much of certainty of a hearing. His enforced retiracy would be a blow at the more and more intense every day. Unless tional Democratic party, the success of wl some compromise is fixed upon, there is trouble ahead for the trade, and perhaps riot and bloodshed for the city. in 1884 very much depends upon the wire conduct of affairs by an almost Democratic Senate. To such conduct in the past Lamar has contributed a large share, and he may be depended upon for an equal share in the fu-Senator Lamar is necessary to our suc-Brutal and Unprovoked Murder ess, and the APPEAL hopes that all good Democrats in Mississippi will cordially unite

ion, and are trying to make it appear that he has never been inimical to it, but on the ourary, has constantly occupied the position i peacemaker between the contending factions. The Cincinnati Commercial's Washington correspondent insists, upon what he regards as good authority, that the Vice-President "labored down to the last moment in trying to bring about some compromise or ettlement, and even after the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt he went personally to General Garfield to see if some way could not be devised by which an honorable settlement could be brought about. When it was finally decided that there was no way open for a compromise or a reconciliation, General Arthur plainly told the President that he felt bound in honor to sustain his

The New Orleans Times is not in the least frightened by what is known in that city as the "Atchafalaya scare." It says that even should the Mississippi force its way through ntlet to the sea, a deep channel from the ity to the sea would be there all the same as ent with no danger of caving banks or ing filled up by the mud which the rapid rent now carries. Of course, a channel ection with the Atchafalays, and there would be no possible reason why the comerce and development of the city should t co on all the same as if the river had not

hatever conclusion the Cabinet may resident (Grant and Conkling) have urged and it is asserted that General Arthur sident Arthur will not disregard any reand General Arthur believes there is nothing current to the effect that according to an entered upon between Grant. nkling, Jones of Nevada, and several local iticians of New York, Arthur holds him-If ready to be sworn in as President without the delay of going to Washington for the purpose. His friends say that he can take the oath in New York just as well, and go to Washington afterward.

The New York Star is authority for the statement that Secretary Windom has sucnegotiated a treaty of peace beween Ex-Senator Conkling and his friends nd the Administration. The most imporant feature of the bargain is that, in the event of a fatal termination of the Presilent's illness, Blaine and MacVengh will oluntarily retire from the Cabinet. The e cares of public life, and avail himself of the advantages afforded by foreign travel, for the purpose of recuperating his battered energies. It is stated that gave his approval to the bargain; in fact it is asserted by those well informed that the sole object of his late trip to the national capital was to ratify and rsonally consummate the arrangement tendg to restore harmony in the ranks of the Republican party. At the same time it is Conkling accept an appointive office but in the event of favorable conditions, and with a reasonable prospect of success, he will vield a graceful consent to head the Republican State ticket in the ensuing fall campaign.

eans are at loggerheads with the Cotton Men's Association on the question of the cases of tomatoes and 15,000 cases of corn, tariffs recently established by it. This latter which had been defaulted. The persons holdody represents the weighers and reweighers, ing them are now on the market as purscrewmen and other organizations. These, all working together, have put forward a tariff a little higher than that of last year. Shortly after its promulgation the employes, press-own-Shortly after its promulgation the employes, consisting of the factors, shippers, press-owners, etc., held consultations, and the several branches formed organizations, and these in held in \$10,000 bond each.

siderable difference. To the Democrat, from KNOCKING AT THE DOOR which we gather these facts, a gentlemen who is interested in cotton presses stated that a ommittee from the organizations repreenting the capital engaged in the cotton business had met and framed a tariff which, it was thought, would be acceptable, as it was different only in a few particulars from that of the Cotton Men's Association. This tariff was sent to the association for indorsement, and he said that if it was not greed to, the side he represented would be orepared for the worst. They would close all he presses except two, which would pay former tariff rates, and an appeal would be sent out to the country for labor. It would be published near and far, said he, and it would not be long before there would be sufficient men in New Orleans to do the work. In addition to this call for laboring men, a demand is to be made upon the Governor for roops or other means to protect such laborers as may be employed. The feeling of the cotton buyers and brokers as indicated is

cotton buyers and brokers as indicated is the writer of the very strong to make the issue and meet it fairly if their tariff is not accepted. And it will not be, because the Cotton Men's Assofiled from their ranches. The officers called ciation is equally determined. At a special neeting of the Executive Council of that promised to restrain the others and keep the body held on Wednesday night it was unanimously agreed to that their tariff is in every way reasonable, and, in fact, is based upon the proposition of the press-owners themselves. An answer to this effect was sent to the Buyers and Brokers Association, stating positively that it would be rigidly adhered to in every particular. The statement that if they interfered with any laborers who might be procured in their stead, "the troops" would be called out, called forth special comment, and the feeling is said to be

BLOOD OR BEER.

to indorse his conduct in the past and give comfort and aid to their fellow Democrats of all the States by re-electing him to a place he has adorned.

St. Louis, August 26.—Another unprovoked, cold-blooded murder has been committed here. Jack Hayes, a butcher by trade and a desperado by instinct and practice, went into the saloon of Phillip A. Mueller, corner of Kosuth and Grand avenues, opposite the Fair grounds, about 11 o'clock today, drank two glasses of beer and walked out without paying for them. Some fime after he went into the saloon again and called for more beer. Mueller declined to give it

for more beer. Mueller declined to give it to him, saying this business had played out, whereupon Hayes drew a revolver, reached across the counter and sent a ball through Mueller's head, killing him instantly. He then left the saloon and started across the country northward, but was pursued by the mounted police and captured, and is now in the calaboose. Hayes is about twenty-five years old, and has a wife and two children. He is a regular thug, and has been in two or three shooting scrapes. He is a hard drinker, and has completely terrorized the neighbor-hood in which he lived.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The opinion of leading men seeems to be that business has adjusted itself for the contingency of the death of the President, and will not be demoralized in case of that event.

TRADE IS AFFECTED

At New York. NEW YORK, August 26.—While business continues surprisingly good for this the dullunsettled feeling in trade circles, and prices in many lines have been affected by the un-favorable news from Washington. At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, August 26.—The status of trade the season, and a hopeful feeling prevails in regard to the future, notwithstanding the un-favorable condition of President Garfield. At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—The money mar-ket has been irregular the past week, and o a narrow lake like Ponchartrain, only are too firmly established to be affected. Vir to a narrow lake like Ponchartrain, only are to firmly established to be a secretary respectively and bad from a sanitary point but the condition of the President made value. ues so uncertain that there was very little disposition manifested to invest except upor security of the best collaterals.

> L'UISVILLE, August 26.—Leaf tobacco of ferings are in fair to liberal demand and active, although the market is not so excited likely to be. The growing crop is in a worse condition than ever, especially burly tobacco, which is being burned up or ripened prematurely. Prices are still far below those current in the year of the drought, 1874.

At St. Louis, Sr. Louis, August 26,—The general business has been unusually active during the past week and an added impetus has been past week and an added impetus has been perceptible in all branches of trade. The demand for money has been urgent and fully up to the supply; in fact, considerable stringency has prevailed most of the time, but, as the excitement in grain has measurably subsided, the demand has eased off somewald General Arthur believes there is nothing. calls for funds come from all classes of mer cantile and manufacturing business.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The general mone tary situation the past week has been satis factory. Rates to borrowers are 6@7 per factory. Rates to borrowers are 6@7 per cent. The shipments into the country were necessarily large, because of the great influx of grain, cattle and hogs. Eastern exchange has been 80@100 discount, and the clearings (Saturday estimated) were \$46,000,000, be a very heavy advance over the corresponding period of last year. There was the use trade in all branches of industry. No falling off is noticeable in any, but in some therei n stopping business, but not much.

TELEGRAPHIC TRIFLES.

Greensburg, Ky., August 26.—The boiler of an engine belonging to the mill of H. H. Hoody exploded this morning, killing one man, George Gaines, and wounding several

ery was burned this morning. Loss, \$6000; insured. During the fire a huge pile of corn fell and knocked several firemen off the lad-

Chicago, August 26,—General E. B. Stiles died at Dixon, Illinois, to-day. He has been prominent in banking circles in Northern inois, was well known years ago as a su-sful speculator and extensive farmer. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 26.-Th Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State declares that legal prohibition or legal pro-tection of the liquor traffic is the most im-portant political question now before the

New York, August 26 .- A detective of the Boston police brought to this city yesterday Stephen Ornay, arrested in Boston on the charge of embezzling money belonging to the German Government. He was taken on board one of the Hamburg steamers. New York August 26 .- W. B. Somerville business relations of the Western Union Telegraph company with the newspaper press of ountry, has resigned the superintend-

St. Louis, August 26 .- J. T. Polk, a rather extensive packer of canned goods here and at Greenwood, Indiana, has failed. Neither assets nor liabilities are yet known. Polk had contracts with parties here for 20,000

For Admission and a Territorial Form of Government-Alaska Wants a Star for Itself.

Proceedings of an Interesting Meeting at Harrisburg - Wants of the Country Set Forth.

FORT TOWNSEND, W. T., August 26 .- The steamer Los Angeles arrived from Sitka, Alaska, last night. She arrived at Sitka on the 13th instant.

Ensigns Nicholson and Gilmore left Sitka on the 13th ultimo, with twenty men, for Klawak in a steam launch, on account of a report received that the Indians were troublesome at that point, and had been m king threats against the whites, on account of the a meeting of the chiefs who, after a long pow-wow, at which 300 Indians were present,

peace themselves, when the party returned to Sitka. The Wachusetts arrived in Sitka on the 30th ultimo, and on the 1st instant sailed for Harrisburg and relieved the garrison at that of Lieutenant-Commander Pigman. The Wachusetts returned to Sitka on the 8th. Wachusetts returned to Sitka on the Sth.
The Hassler arrived at Wrangell on the 18th.
Rev. Drs. Jackson and Carless, with Missionaries Styles and Chapman, arrived at Sitka
on the Sth instant, having established their
missions at Chilcool and Hooneyah.
On the 15th instant the Los Angeles sailed for Harrisburg, and the same day the James-town sailed for San Francisco. Among the passengers who sailed from Harrisburg were Governor Newell and a large party of tour-ists, together with the delegates to the con-vention called to meet at Harrisburg to take rention called to meet at Harrisburg to take measures for the representation of Alaska in Congress. Among the delegates were Rev. S. Holly Young, of Wrangell, who, having traversed personally the whole extent of the missionary field in Alaska, and learned the best locations for missionary stations, paved the way to the work now being done in the establishment of missions and is now devoting.

tablishment of missions, and is now devoting his attention to the temporal wants of the country as a means of securing the advanttages he has labored to provide.

On the 16th instant the Territorial Convention met at Harrisburg. The following
memorial was adopted: The residents of the
Territory of Alaska find themselves in an anomalous situation. The supreme power of a
proprietary government, of which this Territory became the property fourteen years ago,
has failed through all that time to prescribe
any rule of action or civil code by which their
rights might be determined or protected
through all its broad limits; there exists nowhere any authority before which they can
lawfully arraign perpetrators of wrong or country as a means of securing the advantlawfully arraign perpetrators of wrong or demand the vindication of the right. We, demand the vindication of the right. We, therefore, as the people of Alaska, in general convention assembled, and through our elected delegates, do most respectfully, but firmly, present to the President and Congress of the United States the following facts:

First.—Upon the acquisition of this Terri-tory from the Russian Government the United States guaranteed to such of a inhabitants as chose to remain on it, except the uncivilized tribes, the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the

government once established there would be no necessity for the retention of an armed vessel or force, the expense of which is now greater than that of civil government; but without civil law and the means of it prompt execution it will be necessary to coninue an armed force in these waters.

Third.—Recent discoveries of rich deposits of the precious metals in southeastern Alaska will undoubtedly prove the sources of great wealth, and are already attracting immigration. Without the extension of the land laws, so as to place the lands in the market, and laws to perfect titles and protect capital, development must be greatly re-tarded. Another resource of this section is

The for trade, which in this section is dependent on native tribes, and the fisheries, which are capable of yielding immense wealth, but also needing law for their devel-

facts, there exists a positive and urgent necessity for civil government for that por-tion of Alaska which includes the mineral do turther declare that, for the want of such or fourteen years a useless piece of territory ment, its civilization and value would

estly insist that some form of government be immediately provided for and extended over it; and to this end, We respectfully demand the acceding of the delegate to be elected under the proceedings now proposed as the legal and true representative of the people, and ask that he be accepted as such by Congress. If it be objected that there has been no enabling act to uthorize such an election, we reply that the silure of Congress to prescribe the manner in which we may acquire possession of an admitted right should not be held to preju-

dice our effort to possess it, and by the best means at our disposal. Wherefore we pray that our petition be granted, and our Delegate received as the legal representative of this Territory in the Forty-seventh Congress, and permitted to ngage in the legislation we so much need.

Done in Convention this 16th day of Au gust, 1881, at the town of Harrisburg, Alaska. W. R. Robertson, President; S. Hall Young,

in all the settlements of Southeastern Alaska, on the 5th of September, the Delegates elect allowed to vote, or those who may declare ing its action. The names of the prominent candidates for the position of delegates are; Major M. D. Derry and Colonel C. D. Ball. Commodore Glass has received from the

Navy Department an official communication

fully sustaining his course in Alaska. It is probable that Commodore Lull, his succ

Wilber's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over th

oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of Wil bor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime: but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Arkansas special says that the body of a man named McCorkey was found at Means last night. The evidence points strongly t the murderer. Stone came over to South Arkansas shortly after the murder and was him away. Fifty armed men are to-nigh scouring the country looking for the mur-derer, with the intention of lynching him.

DALLAS, August 26 .- Three weeks ago C . Burke and lady arrived from Little Rock lo-day a lady with two small children made first with him was Miss Carter. She left

have remarked that one of the earliest signs of national degeneracy is the loss of the martial capacity. China is to fall in this line. Commissioner Woo, in charge of the Chinese students in the United States, says that the government has decided to adopt a military school system, modified after West Point, and that the American tactics and manual of arms will be adopted. Thus will the oldest of empires be done for. And thus the beginning of her decay will date from her removal of her barrier which excluded the evil communications of outside cluded the evil communications of outside barbarians. A strange whirligig, that the greatest of republics (France, not yet or-ganic enough to be counted) should cause the downfall of the oldest of empires!

AN OLD FEUD

OWINGSVILLE, KY., August 26.—The farm over which there has been such a bitter con-test between Thompson Jones and Daniel Gillon for a number of years is again the Gillon for a number of years is again the scene of a most dastardly attempt at assassination. The land was given to Jones and the present occupant, Watt McClure, who is there as his (Jones's) tenant. Mrs. McClure has been lying very low for several weeks, and, dying night before last, was buried yesterday. Although the parties interested have made every effort to keep the facts in the case from the public by persistent pleadings, a reporter was enabled to gain the particulars. It seems that James Boyd, brother of Mrs. McClure's, was watching her bedside, and when bending over her some wretch of Mrs. McClure's, was watching her bedside, and when bending over her some wretch
sneaked up to the window and fired at Boyd
through the window, shattering the window
glass, the ball passing over its intended victim's head and burying itself in the opposite
wall. Boyd ran out to see who the would-be
assassin was, and upon stepping out of the
door was fired at again, the bullet missing
its mark. The murderous attack gave Mrs.
McClure a severe shock and hurried her
death.

CREEDS.

Believe as I believe, no more, no less; That I am right, and no one else, confess; Feel as I feet, think only as I think; Eat what I eat, and drink but what I drink; Look as I look, do always as I do, And then, and only then, I'll fellowship with That I am right, and always right, I know, Because my own convictions tell me so; And to be right is simply this to be Entirely and in all respects like me; To deviate a hair's breadth, or begin. To question, doubt, or hesitate, is sin.

Let sink the drowning if he will not swim Upon the plank I throw out to him; Let starve the hungry if he will not eat My kind and quantity of bread and meat; Let freeze the naked if he will not be Clothed in such garments as are made for me.

Twere better that the sick should die than live, Unless they take the medicine I give; Twere better sinners perish than refuse To be conformed to my peculiar views; Twere better that the world stand still than me In any other way than that which I approve.

A RAILROAD SQUABBLE Up at Cairo, in Which W. P. Halliday is

Taking a Hand. CAIRO, ILL., August 26.—A voluminous bill was filed by Wm. P. Halliday, holder of the second mortgage bonds of the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad—narrow-gauge—in the Circuit Court of this county to-day. It is alleged among other things that the first-mortgage bondholders have had possession of the road since 1877, receiving yearly upwards of \$300,000, none of which has been applied to the payment of interest. The the State. This is probably but the initia tive of a movement that may work disas-trously to the first-mortgage bondholders.

PRAYERFUL SYMPATHY

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, ME., August 26. The following dispatch was sent from here to-day by members of the Bible Conference, now in session, and which is composed of representatives from all parts of the United States. It is the desire of the conference

f the United States, in conference at this place for Bible study, hereby express unceas-ing, prayerful sympathy with the President and Mrs. Garfield in their deep affliction, and, recognizing that all human power is in-Christians of every name may more perfectly unite in recognizing and entreating Divine

Signed, in behalf of the Convention, by James H. Brooks, St. Louis, President; W. J. Ord, Jamestown, New York, Secretary; H. M. Parsons, Toronto; E. P. Goodwin, Chicago; A. B. Simpson, New York; T. W. Harvey, Chicago; D. W. Whittle, Chicago, and George C. Needham, Chicago.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

An Intelligent Observer Offers Som

Editors of the Memphis Appeal: The published estimates of the growing cotton crop are so much in excess of what the local prospect in this portion of Mississipp warrants, we have determined to give it to the world, through the APPEAL, that the out-look in North Mississippi is that the crop will not "pan out" half what it did last year. If our uplands yield a bale to five acres i will be the outside, where we have usually calculated on half a bale to the acre. been more than six weeks since we had rain consequently, our cisterns are about all dry, and we hear of wells giving out in every neighborhood around us. Plantation pools are dry and our planters are driving their stock who has had large experience in planting, and who has lately seen many crops in this and adjoining counties, says it is the "bluest" time for cotton planters he has ever known in this country. Cotton crops are almost a complete failure. Even were it to rain now, it is too late to do the crops any good; still, a good rain would be a godsend to man and

cisco Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.-Ex-Governo F. F. Low, of the Anglo-California bank, publishes a letter reviewing the mint affairs, tendent Lagrange and Congressman Page's connection with the affairs of that institution. Mr. Low was a member of the Commission that investigated Lagrange's administration. He says the Commission were morally convinced of the truth of many strong charges made against Lagrange, and were compelled to ex-clude information on these points because Since, however, Low has come in possession of undoubted proofs that the Bank of Cali in the purchase of the mint's supplies by which the Government was robbed out of large sums of money. The political ownership of the establishment is also immediately for Little Rock. Mrs. Burke, after getting the children asleep, locked the doors of the room, took two ounces of laudanum, and when discovered ounces of laudanum, and when discovered ounces of laudanum.

Locomotives for Rallway Purposes, the Fuel for Which is to be Derived Wholly from Water.

New York, August 19.—The novel development of the locomotive, or virtually, rather of the railroad itself, and indeed of steam locomotion by land and sea—which recent experiments and discoveries in generating fuel have initiated—has its present center of interest at the Grant Locomotive Works, in Paterson, New Jersey. Although the first locomotive specially adapted to the new fuel is so nearly completed that September will probably see it on the road between New York and Chicago, and the great revolution practically confirmed, still the demonstration is already so complete and of such unmeasurable importance that to with-

the use of gaseous fuel permits a second sav-ing, often of about one-half, in the cost of steam. More important still, however, is lib-erty to contract the flues to small caliber, as erty to contract the flues to small caliber, as in this locomotive, bringing the incandescent gases more entirely into contact with the heat-conducting metal, and diffusing the water in thin strata between the hot surfaces. It is impossible to use such flues with crude fuel. Its heavy smoke and sparks could scarcely be urged through them at all. Still another economy of great value dependent on the hydrogen process, is the second or inner combustion-chamber peculiar to this locomotive. This is a clear gain out of the space required in other locomotives for the coal and woodburning furnace. Gas requires not one-fourth as much furnace room. The upper three-fourths are therefore utilized as an interior fire-chamber with large heating surface surrounded by water. It is a sort of stomach, or intermediate enlargement of the multitubu-

vantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and protection in the enjoyment of their liberty and religion. In this it has failed. There are no courts of record by which titles to property made can be established, or conflicting claims adjusted, or estates administered, or naturalization and other privileges acquired, or debts collected, or the commercial advantages of the laws secured.

Scood.—The Indians of the Alexandrian Archipelago, of whom there are about 60,000, have great respect for any form of law executed by legal authority, and were a civil 1662 short flues. Meanwhile, the burnin flame as it enters the inner fire-chambe

flame as it enters the inner fire-chamber meets injected air to perfect its combustion, so long as there remains any color in it of unconsumed carbon or carbonic oxide—that is, until the "black fire," or pure hydrogen flame, is fully developed. Altogether, the heating surface in the new locomotive is two and a half times that available in a coal-burner of the same size. Back pressure on the pistons from the retailed exame of used the pistons, from the retarded escape of used steam, is considerably aggravated in the coal-

steam, is considerably aggravated in the coal-burning locomotive in consequence of a ne-cessity for contracting the exhaust in the smokestack to force a draft. No forced draft is required in burning hydrogen, and therefore the exhaust is made perfectly free, and will be as noiseless as in a station-ary engine. Smoke and sparks—the latter an agent of destruction that costs many mil-lions of dollars every year—are now virtual-ly obsolete nuisances. The entire product of hydrogen combustion is acueous yapor, and in the Holland locomotive this is barely qualified by a small ingredient of carbonic acid. The vapor has invariably been found too pure to soil a white handkerchief, and a dirty one could actually be washed white in the mouth of the smokestack. The weight of this locomotive on the and will be about 48 tons; its length 304 feet; boiler length, 22 feet one quarter inch; cylinders 17x24 inches, and driving wheels 61 inches. Dead weight in fuel will be diminished by four or five tons as compared with coal-burners; in fact,

tons as compared with coal-burners; in fact, it will be but nominal, while no replenishment will be required in the longest runs. I have begun by mentioning some of the incidental advantages of the hydrogen process in the locomotive, that they might not be wholly forgotten, important as they are, under the overshadowing direct importance of the fuel. This seems fabulous, but there is no economic fact now more certain. I have remarked that tion, but the purest aqueous vapor, and no luminous color in the flames. These things I have proved by personal observation and on many occasions, and in conjunction with a great variety of other witnesses. Having een at the same time intimately acquainted with the apparatus in all its parts, separate ly and put together, and left to manage the operation at my leisure without interference tainty that the source of this nearly invisi-ble flame and of this aqueous product of combustion is, in point of fact, exactly what a chemist would say it must be, pure hydro-gen gas, obtained from steam by the decomposing agency of a minute proportion of hy-dro-carbon vapor inside of a heated retort The latter agent I have accurately measured uring hour after hour of locomotive work

on many occasions. It amounted, under ex-tremely unfavorable conditions for evaporation, to less than half a pint of naptha per pound of steam pressure raised in the largest coal-burner locomotive used the same effect, its cost was less than one t the same effect, its cost was less than one to fifteen! The records of these trials, minutely detailed, to the 1-1000 part of a gallon, have been widely published by the metropolitan press. Now, then, what of the new locomotive in this respect? The conclusion is too staggering even for me, with my absolute knowledge of the facts on which it is based. Ninety-three per cent, off from the hitherto cost of locomotive fuel is the result of a rude experiment in a coal-burner locomotive. Bu we have already seen that the new applica tion of the advantages of gaseous fuel will reduce the remaining seven per cent, by a doubled heating surface, a doubled conductivity of metal, and in various other ways.

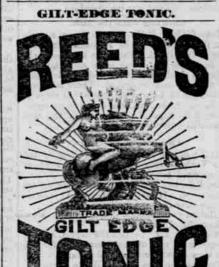
And still the most is untold. Hardly any direct contact of iron with the hydrogen flame has yet been tried. The flame was lost in the huge coal furnace, and only its radiance and vapor could act on the iron—the vapor pouring out directly through two-inch flues. The retorts and ourners in the new locomotives are dupl cates in all respects of those finally used i thinking, for the public; but their action is more significant than speech. The new loco-motive has been ordered and built off-hand twelve to eighteen months notice. Nothing but a conviction of paramount interest, esglo-California bank enjoyed no favor of the other bullion depositors at the mint. He says Dodge's administration has been in her appearance in the city, and proved to be Burke's wife. The woman who came down first with him was Miss Carter. She left spirit of vindictiveness because Dodge spirit of vindictiveness because Dodge tation is expected that will stretch the locoentertain such an order at this time. Not to motive-building resources of the country to their extremity for years to come, abolish the

BITTERS. HOSTETTER'S

But for the enees of which Hossielers a Bitters is not only a thorough remedy, but a preventive. To this fact there is an overw array of testimony, extending over a p thirty years. All disorders of the liver, and bowels are also conquered by the Bit For sale by all Druggists and Dealers ge hold it for a formal "opening" would be more like official red tape, or the husbanding of an advertising sensation, than like wide-awake, independent journalism. I have, therefore, waited only until the new machine could be photographed in its substantial entirety on the shop floor before visiting the works at Paterson and introducing it to the public. The new locomotive, generating and burning hydrogen gas from water by the Holland process, is now on its rotary legs (i. c., wheels), visible and complete in its substantial parts. Its jacket is off, however, and the workmen are still busy at the long process of heading in the 2174 copper flues that give its interior the semblance of a number of church organs packed into one. This great number of flues for the passage of flame, etc., their small caliber and close proximity, are to be understood as not so much a peculiar necessity as a peculiar prerogative of the new fuel—the most tenuous, mobile and intensely calorific substance known. Copper has about twice the conductivity of iron, but is too soft for the flues of the anthracite-burning locomotive. The violent draft required to make locomotive steam with anthracite coal drives a continual hallstorm of sparks and burning coals through the flues, and would cut them up, if of copper, at an extravagant rate. Copper, again, repels the saits, suspended in most water, that firmly unite with and incrust the surface of iron flues. In this way the use of gaseous fuel permits a second saving, often of about one-half, in the cost of INSECT POWDER. EMPER INSECTION MEDICATED STEAM Vermin Destroyer DISINFECTANT,

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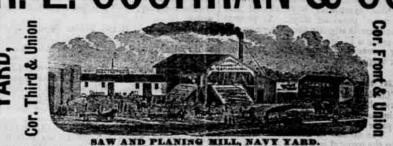
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